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Western Newspaper Union  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

### Deep Foundations.

The caissons for the foundation work of the tower of a New York skyscraper were sunk to bedrock through nearly 70 feet of quicksand, and the pillars incised to the fundamental rock, over 60 of them having thus been placed within three months after the caissons were first sunk.

### The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1909.

"In Grandmother's Garden" is the title of the beautiful picture painted by Charles C. Curran for The Youth's Companion panel calendar for 1909. It is printed on the finest finished stock, by the most recent methods of lithography. All the strength and beauty of the original painting are faithfully shown by employing thirteen separate colors. This is the largest calendar that The Companion has ever issued, the picture alone measuring 8 inches in width and 24 inches in length. Below the picture are arranged the twelve months. Great care has been taken to make the date figures legible, and to insure a practical and useful, as well as an artistic, calendar. The calendar is given to all those who pay their subscriptions to The Companion for 1909.

### Cheese Kept for Ceremonies.

Swiss cheese is made in Switzerland from cow's milk. It is the custom to make a Swiss cheese at the birth of a child and eat it at the burial feast or even at the burial feast of a son of the child for whom it is made.

### Spend Much on Armament.

At the present moment the countries of Europe are spending on their armies and navies as much as \$4,000,000 a day.

### Get a Patent.

Your invention may be valuable and should be patented. Send for free information and advice to H. J. ROBINSON, Patent Attorney, P. O. Box 544, Salt Lake City.

### River That Disappears.

The River Polk flows into a cave in the side of a mountain and completely disappears, at Adelsburg, near Trieste.

### Natural Curiosity.

Small Harold noticed that a stylish young man who was calling on his sister wore shoes that tapered to a point. "Say," queried the little fellow, "is your toes all cut off but one?"

### The Care of Goldfish.

The secret of success in caring for goldfish is to keep the water they are in fresh and sweet. Their globe should be emptied and its water renewed as often as every second day. Lift each fish out gently in a glassful of water, empty the globe, wash it again. Clear, sweet rainwater should be used, and its temperature should be raised to 75 or 80 degrees by warming a part of it. Sparkling well water is too cold for the fish to thrive in, and too pure, for the animalcules of rainwater forms an important part of the food of these fish. They need no other sustenance than a very few bread crumbs sprinkled in their water daily, for overfeeding will kill them very quickly.—The Housekeeper.

### Champagne on the Congo.

In the Congo the extravagance of the average white man is astounding. Champagne is the invariable order of the day for men getting a few hundred dollars per year, and the official usually lands in Antwerp after three years with enough money for a spree, when he must sign and go back.—World's Work.

### Have Queer Belief.

An amusing superstition of old Monmouthshire, England, is that a snake has four legs, all of which will duly come out if after thoroughly killing him you hold his body over a hot flame.

### Schoolboy Definition.

Some funny things happen in the schoolroom. A Brooklyn teacher called upon a small boy to define "multitude." "A multitude," said the boy, "is what we get when we multiply."

# Thanksgiving Day Here and in Foreign Climes

By Mrs. Edward Dunroy-Reed



The Authoress

**W**e elevate our chins, expand our chests and don our "came over on the Mayflower" expression when some one mentions the origin of Thanksgiving. Unhesitatingly we lay claim to the honor of having the "only original" Thanksgiving day on the globe. Then along comes a long-haired historian with his array of facts and our pride receives a shock.

There is hardly a country in the world which does not give thanks for one reason or another. Some have better reasons than others, but they all claim to have sufficient excuse for being grateful to set aside one day each year.

Thanksgiving day was held long before the timber for the Mayflower or the Anne was planted. It had its origin in antiquity when the Romans and Greeks held a fast day in October which they dedicated to the goddess of agriculture and followed the day of fasting by one of feasting and royal frolicking, a day on which the chase and all sorts of rustic sports held sway.

Going even further back into the remote ages of—not our country, alas—but of the world, we find the early Egyptians setting aside a day for general thanksgiving and burning of incense and offering sacrifices to their divinity of the crops, the Goddess Isis.

For seven or eight days the Jewish "Feast of Tabernacles" was, centuries ago, held during the seventh month, which is November, and after the completion of Solomon's temple the people that year held a 14-day festival which was a time of thanksgiving, and during which time they gave thanks for the abundance of their land. Living in booths they decorated their entire homes with branches of the palm and of citron trees and then showed that it was for the yield of the season as well as for the completion of the temple that they were giving thanks.

Coming forward a century or two we find Thanksgiving day being held in England under the name of "Harvest Home." This day was usually early in November and it opened by a church service, which was followed by a day of gaiety and feasting. Thanks were given in the churches for the benefits of the season and then the "masses" flocked to the grounds of the "clashes," to which they were all invited. Here squire and gentry entertained the peasantry with free and easy dances in the barns, wrestling matches and feats of archery, for which prizes were given.

In the evening harvest songs were sung by the light of the moon, over the beer and ale, which flowed freely. A dinner, such as only the early English knew how to prepare, was served to these great crowds of thanksgivers, and the Harvest Home day ended in repletion both of appetite and merrymaking.

Before the Reformation a special day was set apart in England for giving thanks, and after the reformation the custom was continued with added fervor, but after all, it is not from our English ancestors, as we might suppose, that we received the inspiration for our first Thanksgiving day.

Neither did the idea originate with the Pilgrims themselves. They merely continued a custom with which they had become familiar and of which their natures approved, when they were living with their Dutch cousins.

To digress just a little: It has been claimed by some investigators who stopped just a little short of the beginning in tracing backward that the first real Thanksgiving day of true American meaning was held by the Popham colonists of Monhegan, but as they were Episcopalians and gave thanks every week in their regular church ritual this must be blackballed and cast out of our calculation.

And now to return to the Pilgrims and the customs they absorbed while protected in Holland. The pious Dutch, before the Pilgrims flocked to their peaceful land, had set apart October 3 on which to give thanks for their harvest, but more especially for their deliverance from Spanish authority. The

day opened in this water-locked land with a great ringing of bells and over every shining doorkill there stepped into the crisp morning air the household's full number. Each Hans or Gretchen, clasping a silverbound prayer book, walked sedately to the various places of worship and there, lifting up their sweet Holland voices, harsh, perhaps, in speech, but full and round in song, sent up musical praise for the freedom of their land and the good things of the earth.

Church over, the entire population for the nonce broke through their usual stolidness and there was a general scampering of young feet in game or dance and a clattering of older tongues in friendly gossip as neighbor visited neighbor or a father welcomed his large flock of grandchildren.

The great event of this Dutch Thanksgiving day was dinner, at which was served as central dish a queer stew of meat and vegetables which they called Spanish hodge-podge. For once in their practical lives the Hollanders became facetious, and over this hodge-podge they made merry and cracked jokes at their old-time enemy—Spain. The general "hash-like" appearance of the hodge-podge was supposed to represent the condition of the Spanish army when the Dutch had vanquished it. Even the children entered into the fun and kept their history fresh by gleefully slashing into a potato or a turnip and chucking as they swallowed the morsels. "This is General So-and-So—ah! Me eat him—so!"

Well, the Puritans heartily approved of the early religious services of the morning and their healthy appetites could not fail to appreciate the Spanish hodge-podge, however much they may have disapproved of the sentiment which flavored it, so they entered most heartily into the Dutch Thanksgiving of October 3. In 1623 these Pilgrims held October 3 as a day of Thanksgiving in the New World, and here we have our first true American Thanksgiving day.

This day has passed through many vicissitudes since that date. There is not a festival on the almanac, fixed or movable, which has had the struggle for existence that our November holiday has endured.

From 1623 until 1630 Thanksgiving day was held in America in various months, some of the Pilgrims keeping to October 3 and other colonists holding a different day by order of the governor.

In 1630 the people of Massachusetts were suffering for food and clothing and Gov. Winthrop hired the good ship Lyon to return to England for supplies. For many days the vessel lay stranded off the Isle of Shoals, but finally put out. Winter came on apace, and nothing was heard of the ship. The colonists were nearly disheartened when, on February 22, 1631, the Lyon was sighted, and the governor ordered that the day be given over to feasting and thanksgiving. This is the first written record of a Thanksgiving day in Boston; it can still be found in the Colonial Records of Massachusetts. It is an interesting fact that this first Boston Thanksgiving was held on what is now one of our most patriotic holidays, Washington's birthday.

The first record of a joint celebration of Thanksgiving day is given in the Colonial Records of 1632, when Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts bay, asked the governor of Plymouth colony to join him in is-

uing a proclamation of a public Thanksgiving day. The invitation was accepted, and in November, 1632, Plymouth colony and Massachusetts Bay colony celebrated Thanksgiving day together in a manner pretty much the same as their descendants of to-day, in religious service and feasting and funmaking. The one noticeable omission was the great football game which marks the day in our generation.

From 1632 until 1677 the New England records show that 22 different dates were set apart by the various governors as days for public thanksgiving, and that with the exception of the two colonies mentioned no two held the day on the same date. The celebrations, however, were held in October or November.

In 1677, as other denominations had crept into Plymouth colony, over which the Puritan church had no ruling, the governor decided that it would be well to have the power of fixing public holidays, "whether for feasting, praying or funmaking," vested in civic authority. Accordingly in that year the first printed Thanksgiving day proclamation was printed. Thanksgiving day proclamation was printed, setting November 25 as the festival.

The law reads: "That it be in the power of the governor and assistants to command solemn dates of humiliation by fasting, etc., and also, thanksgiving as occasion shall be offered."

This shows that the law called for only "occasional" Thanksgiving days and so the holiday was buffeted about hither and yon, from October to November, according to the pleasure of the rulers of the colonies and there never was any feeling of certainty as to the holiday.

That it was held annually with-out break in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colony from its inception until 1689, with the exception of the year when King Philip's war interrupted, there are records to show. In this colony the church and government alternated in arranging the date of celebration.

## GEORGIE ON THANKSGIVING

Thanksgivin' day comes once a year because the Pilgrim band Was thankful that they had the sense to leave their native land And come across the sea to find a stern and rock-bound shore Where they would never haft to bow to bosses enny more, Where thieves would not break in and steal and trusts would never try To gobble everything and let the little dealer die.

We celebrate Thanksgivin' day because the Pilgrims came In search of freedom where they knew that they would find the same, Where men would be as brothers, where the strong would aid the weak, Where libburty would raise her flag on every crag and peak, Where billionnaires would never dare to cheat for profits' sake Or break the laws that other men were not allowed to break.

We celebrate because the hopes hoped by that Pilgrim band Have all come true, because there's not an evil in our land, Because we have no wealthy rogues to plan and plot and scheme To make the libburty we claim a vain and empty dream, Because our magnates go to church and teach in Sunday schools, And everywhere from sea to sea the Christian spirit rules.

We keep Thanksgivin' day because the man who does his best To be an honest citizen is honored by the rest; He may not have a share of stock or own a foot of land, But all our wealthy senators are glad to shake his hand And hear his plea and guard his rights with all the jellus care They ever give the interests of any millionaire.

We keep the good old day because no idle rich ignore The pressing needs of those where Want is scratching at the door, Because we have such freedom as the Pilgrims wished to claim, Because we never are oppressed and never spotted with shame, Because we've frightened Greed away and raised our standard high And kept the faith for which our sires were not afraid to die.

## MINES AND MINING

The Nevada Superior mine, in Humboldt county, Nevada, has in the last six months improved fully 100 per cent in its ore showing and general outlook, according to the management.

The Demijohn Mining company has encountered the ore on the 200 level of its mine in the Pioche district. The values run about 200 ounces in silver, 20 to 40 per cent lead and \$3 and \$4 in gold.

Fifteen cents for copper before the end of this year is confidently predicted among the metal brokers. Most of the large producers have disposed of their output up to January, and even into February.

The news comes from Ely, Nevada, that another big smelting works is to be erected in the Steptoe valley, opposite the Ely Townsite company's holdings, for the treatment of custom ores of the Ely district.

The recent discoveries of oil in the new Bluff, Utah, fields, are attracting the attention of oil experts and prospectors all over the United States and they are arriving on the ground from all parts of the country.

Word has been received at Centennial, Wyo., of a snowslide in the mountains above Albion mine at Cooper Hill. The Albion property was damaged and the mountainside was shaved clean of timber. No one was injured.

The great Seven Troughs lode has been encountered in the cross-cut from the 750-foot level and conditions are being revealed that constitute the greatest work of demonstration in the history of the district, says the Seven Troughs Miner.

The report comes from Goldfield that a few days ago a four-thousand-pound drilling apparatus being used by parties searching for oil twenty miles from Goldfield, was blown twenty feet into the air by the force of a natural gas explosion.

One of the richest strikes reported from Beaver county in many years has been in the Silver Horn group of claims in the Star mining district, about eight miles southwest of Milford. The values run from 600 to 2,400 ounces in silver.

The Kindergarten mill completed its run of thirty shifts Wednesday and made one of the greatest clean-ups in the history of the plant, says the Seven Troughs Miner. The run will result in a total output of \$18,000, coming from less than 200 tons of ore.

Operations have been resumed by the Sweetland Mining company in the Narrow Gauge mine, in the Wood River, Idaho, country, with every prospect of success. The mine workings and machinery have been placed in good condition and pumping and hoisting has begun from the lowest level.

The ten-stamp mill at the Cracker-jack mine, in the Buffalo Hump district of Idaho, is running steady. The plant has been in operation for about two weeks and twenty men are employed at the mine. The mill will run throughout the winter and development work will also be carried forward.

At the Truett lease, on the Happy Hooligan claim of the Coalition, the vinze, which is now down seventy-five feet below the 70-foot level, has cut a streak of high-grade ore than pans free gold in large quantities, indicating values of \$300 a ton for a width of eight to ten inches, says a special from Jawbide.

The Hecla Mining company at Burke, Idaho, has begun sinking from the 900 to the 1,200-foot level to tap the ore body at greater depth. The Hecla is one of the best equipped properties in the Coeur d'Alene district, and its ore bodies are becoming larger and richer as further depth is obtained.

The Goldfield Consolidated, in running a cross-cut from the Claremont shaft to the Mohawk, ran into a new vein, which gives promise to be a very valuable addition to their present ore reserves. The vein is about six feet wide, and for the whole six feet will average better than \$30, exclusive of a high grade streak.

John Dern of Salt Lake, director of the American Mining congress, has received a letter from Secretary J. F. Callbreath of the association, now at Pittsburgh, in which he says the coming session of the congress promises to be a notable one, and that the Pittsburgh people are giving very satisfactory co-operation.

At a meeting of all mining operators of Coeur d'Alene held in Wallace, a committee was selected to go to Washington and enter protest against any action which the congressional committee may take towards reducing the present tariff on lead and zinc ores, when that matter comes up for discussion November 25.

Three feet of solid-gray copper ore carrying values in silver all the way from 1,000 to 2,000 ounces to the ton, in addition to a large quantity of concentrating ore, has been opened up in the property of the Butte & Coeur d'Alene Mining company at Wallace, Idaho.

The Golden Treasure Mining company, operating in the Gold Mountain district, has let the contract for extending its tunnel another 100 feet. This extension, it is believed, will take it to the contact, upon which the main ore bodies are likely to be found.

Recent discoveries of molybdenum in the ores of the camp of Alta are just now exciting a good deal of interest among mining-men of Utah. The metal is similar to silver, but harder and flukes at a considerably higher temperature. Up to now it has never been found at that figure.